# EUROPE.

The Peace Congress to Assemble May 12, Under the Presidency of Lord Stanley.

KING GEORGE OF GREECE IN LONDON

Death of Carlo Poerio, the Italian Patriot Exile.

French Opinion of Prussian Pan-Germanism.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

Change of Day of Assemblage—Lord Stanley Likely to Preside. LORDON, May 1—Evening.

It is understood that Lord Stanley, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who is to represent Great Britain at the Conference, will preside over its delibera-

# GREECE.

King George on a Visit to England. LONDON, May 1, 1867. reece has arrived in this city from

# ITALY.

Death of Carlo Poerlo, the Neapolitan States-man and Italian Exile. LONDON, May 1, 1867. Poerlo, the Neapolitan statesman and exile, is dead.

The deceased Carlo Poerio was born at Naples in 1803. He belonged to a family distinguished for the ability and patriotism of its members. He received an excellent education, and when yet a youth fol father into exile. On his return he studied law. gratuitously many persons charged with political of-fences before the High Court of Justice in his native He was frequently arrested under the old regime Naples, discharged, rearrested, imprisoned and other-ise persecuted. When King Ferdinand was compelled to proclaim a constitution in 1848 Poerio was taken from prison and raised to honors of Stata. He repre-

For ten years subsequently he defended Italian liberty, ut was finally thrown again into prison, from which he released in 1859 and placed, with other political oners, on board a vessel bound to the United States. voyage, however, the exiles overpowered the crew and compelled them to steer to Cork, Ireland, where they landed, and from whence they made their many friends. Returning to Italy he, in the year 1860, represented the city of Turin in Parliament.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The London Money Market.

The stock board is glosed to-day and there are conse The Continental Bours

United States five-twenty bonds 76%.

United States bonds, 80. The Bourse is steady. Rentes, 67f. 50c. United States bonds closed to-day at 80%.

The Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, May 1—Evening.

The cotton market to-day opens easier, at a decline in rices. The sales to-day are not likely to exceed 8,000 sies. Middling uplands, 11%.

The cotton market is heavy, and prices have decline % a % since noon. Middling uplands, 11% a 11%.

Lossos, May 1, 1867.

Sugar steady at 24s. for No. 12 Dutch standard.

ANTWERP, May 1, 1867.

FRANKFORY, May 1, 1867.

The cotton market closed dull and quiet, with a day's cale of some 8,000 bales. Middling uplands, 11%; middling Orleans, 11%.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market. LIVERPOOL, May 1—Noon.

The breadstuffs market is quiet and generally without change. reas have declined 6d., and are now quoted at 6ds. 6d. per quarter for American. Wheat, 13s, 9d. per cental for winter red, and 14s, 6d. for California white.

Corn, 44s. 3d. per quarter for mixed Western. Oats, 3a. 7d. per bushel. Barley, 4a. 10d. per bushel. Liverrous. Liverroot, May 1—Evening.

The market is generally without change. Barley,
however, has declined Id. per bushel, and is new quoted

and 14s. 6d. for California white. Corn was 44s. 3d. per quarter for mixed Western. Oats 3s. 7d. per bushel. Peas 44a per quarter.

Liverpool Provisions Market.

Liverpool, May 1—Noon.

The provision market is quiet and steady. Pork has declined to 77s. 6d. per barret. Beef 125s. Bacon 37s.

Lard 51s. Cheese 60s.

The market is quiet and steady. Lard has advanced 3d., and is now saleable at 51s. 3d per cwt. Pork 77s. ed. per bbt. Beef 127s. 6d. per bbt. Bacon 39s. per

Liverpool Freduce Market.
Liverpool, May 1—Noon.
The market for American produce is generally without change. Standard white petroleum has declined to Is.
3/4. Common rotin has declined to 7a. 8d. Ashes 3ds.
4er pots. Tailow has declined to 4ds. 3d. Clover seed,
57a for American red. Spirits petroleum 11d. Spirits
surreguling 3ds.

Liverpoot, May 1—Evening.

The market is generally unchanged. Befined petroleum has further declined to is 3d. per gallon. Tallow
has declined to 44a. per cwt. Spirits petroleum 11d. per
gallon. Ashea, 84s. for pots per cwt. Spirits turpentine
36s. per cwt. Roein 7a, 3d. per cwt. for common Witmington and 13a. 9d. for fine. Clover seed 61a per cwt.
for American red.

for American red.

The London Marketa.

London, May 1, 1807.

The London markets are generally unchanged. Linseed oil has advanced to £59 per ton: whale and sperm are quiet, the former at £59 per ton, and the latter at £131. Sugar 24s. per cwi, fer No. 13 Dutch standard. Corn 43s. Pig iron 52s. Linseed 65s. for Calcutta. Linseed cakes £9 15s. per ton for thin oblong.

London, May 1.—Evening.

Oils are quiet at £39 per ton for whale and linseed, and £131 for sperm. Linseed cakes, £9 15s. per ton for thin oblong for feeding. Linseed, 65s. per cwi. for Calcutta. Iron, 52s. for Scotch pigs. Sugar, 24s. per cwi. for No. 12, Dutch standard.

Antweep Petroleum Market.

20th of April, arrived here late yesterday afternoon, on the way to Havro.

HUNGARY.

tutions by way of administration, far less to provide for their political and agricultural interests. This can, in

For centuries this nation has been used to mistrust every mode of government. In consequence of the desperate struggie for independence they were ever on their guard against the wily designs of an absolute government that hated the liberal institutions of Hungary. Thus the present Ministry, although Hungarian, has to thank its Austrian predecessors for not meeting with implicit confidence. Every member is thought to be a patriot of irreproachable character; they were hailed with exuitation; and yet everything is not as it ought to be. No one can or wishes to bear any grudge against this Ministry; good sense bids the people implicitly trust them; and yet inveterate suspicion prevails over sound judgment. Innumerable deputations greet the Ministry, and yet there is latent mistrust that it owes the popularity it has hitherto onlyoyed chiefly to the revered name of Francis Disk that shields it.

high degree of autonomy has been conceded to Croatia, and Flume, the point of contest, by not being expressly mentioned, is not politically separated from Croatia. The people of Hungary are not pleased at this decision, and there are many who would wish the Croatians will, I think, not be so foolish as to reject the brother's hand offered to them, in order to make short work with them. But the Croatians will, I think, not be so foolish as to reject the brother's hand offered to them, in which case they would have to feel the strong hand of the master.

If the Hungarian Ministry succeed in solving the difficulties arming from the above two questions, viz: with the Visuna Diet (Reicherath) and the Croatian affair, it will meet with success at home. This success would be desirable in the interest of Austria as well as of Europe with relation to the Eastern question. History teaches us that Hungary has ever been considered the bulwark against the East.

The latent power of this country has been roused, and will, if required, be ready for action. Peath, the metropolis of Hungary, hitherto thrown into the background by the jealousy of the Austrian government, will soon become the central point of the Eastern trade. Both political and commercial considerations ought to induce the government of the United States to establish, as soon as possible, a consulare in this highly important place, as the European Fowers intend to do. There can be no objection made to this by the Austrian government after the turn political saffairs have taken, particiarly as this privilege has long since been granted to Bohemia and Moravia.

Peath is rapidly increasing, and trade and industry are flourishing. Of the many articles suitable for export in will no doubt, after the coronation, become for the will no doubt, after the coronation, become for the greater part of the year the reddence of the Hungarian King, and in ourse of time a rival of Vienna.

# IS HOLLAND GERMAN?

Absorb Helland—The European Equilibrium, &c.

[Translated from L'Opinion Nationale of Pariz, April 16.]

We have already made our readers acquainted with what Pan-Germanum means, as well as the extent of its ambition; and we have expressed our regrets at witnessing the Prussian government become a party to so agoitstical a policy, which muse result in kinding in Europe conflicts the most terrible.

Important revelations now show that the cabinet of Berlin is casting a covetous glance at Holland, and harbors the idea that its annexation to the kingdom of the Hobensollers is near at hand. In another column we give a very curious article from the Journal des Dibbes, which discloses these really exerbitant pretensions. We do not vouch for the truth of these revetations, but there is nothing in that should surprise us. Our neighbors beyond the Rhine have always taken great truthle to make everybody believe that Rolland is an efficient of Germany; a branch of the old Teutonic trunk; a sister people, speaking, it is true, quite a different dialect from that of Klopstock, of Schiller and of Gedeths, but really springing from the same stock. In fine the Pan-Germanits seem to have found it necessary to include the Notherlands in the limits of their future Germanic empire.

They wish, moreover, to have a seaboard at any cost;

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

Antwerp, May 1, 1867.

Petroleum is quoted at 48f. per bbl. for refined.

Antwerp, May 1, 1867.

Petroleum closed at 48f. per bbl. for standard whita.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Socthampton, May 1—Noon.

The Hamburg American Packet Company's steamer Allemania, Captain Meler, from New York on the 20th of April, arrived here late yesterday afternoos, on the way to Hamburg.

Levendon, May 1, 1867.

The steamship Greaf Eastern, from New York April 17, via Breat 20th, arrived at the port to-day. She will call at Breat on the way to New York.

Busser, May 1, 1867.

The General Transmiantic Company's steamship St.

Levendon, Company's steamship St.

Levendon, May 1, 1867.

The General Transmiantic Company's steamship St.

Levendon, Way 1, 1867.

The General Transmiantic Company's steamship St.

Levendon, Company's steamship St.

Levendon, Which 161. New York on the St.

Busser, May 1, 1867.

The General Transmiantic Company's steamship St.

Levendon, Company's steamship St.

.674,176

Thus constituted, Prussia would be beyond doubt the most preponderating—perhaps tyrannically so—of our whole Continental Powers. Her army, increased by that of Holland, would become the most formidable ever witnessed in Europe; and there is no room for doubt that, when once masters of the Netherlands, the house of Hohenzollera would not long delay in claiming all the Flemish portion of Beigium, together with Antwerpthat is, half of Beigium—under the pretext that its intaking possession of Holland Prussia would increase her navy—which now consists of 36 ships, carrying 634 cannon—by the addition of the Dutch navy, which consists of 146 vessels and 27:66 cannon.

Here we behold pretensions which neither France, England nor Austria can tolerate. A just equilibrium must be kept up in Europe; we must secure against ambition and egotism all the moral and material interest that owe their origin to the civilization of the age; and this great principle will not lack support.

## FIRES.

Fire on the East River—Burning of the Packet Ship Hibernia—A Policeman Seriously In-jured—Heroic Conduct of the Colored Stew-ard—Loss about \$100,000. At half-past seven last evening the packet ship Hiber-nia, Captain Janssen, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was immediately sounded and in less than fifteen

minutes the active fire department were on hand at the Black Ball dock, foot of Beekman street, where the

mounted up through the batchways and enveloped the deck.

REBOIC CONDUCT OF THE COLORED STWWARD.

At this time several members of the metropolitan and water police were on the vessel assisting the officers and crew to remove their personal effects. Among the number was peliceman Whithall, who was thrown down and severely stunned. The flames were rapidly surrounding him, and a few moments later he would have been beyond the possibility of escape, had not he fortunately been discovered by the steward of the ship, Smith Sawyer, an enormous colored man, whose presence of mind even at this trying moment did not desert him. Lifting the wounded policeman in his arms as he would a child, he haried him into the water, and jumping after him, esized him and sweam with him to a log, where he secured him until the firemen rescued both men from a watery grave. Sawyer's bravery was loudly applauded by the policemen on the docks, who witnessed his gallant feat in behalf of the life of one of their number, and they declare that they with give him a more substantial proof of their appreciation of his services.

cannot fall far short of \$100,000. Fortunately the ship had been unleaded, with the exception of fourteen hundred tons of pig iron and about fourteen bags of sait, or the loss would have been much more serious. The officers and crew lost everything they possessed, including their cicthing. It is said that some indicarect person cut the hawsers on the larboard side, which was the immediate cause of the burning of the ship, which made it very difficult for the firemen to direct the water into the hold.

immediate cause of the burning or the major made it very difficult for the firements direct the water into the hold.

The police of the Second precinct, under Sergeants Biair and Latty, assisted by reserves from the Pirst and Feurth precincts, are deserving of praise for the efficient manner in which they performed their duty.

Officer Doyle, of the Harbor Police, was nightly injured by a plank.

Fire in Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, May 1, 1867.

A large fire broke out this morning at 26 William street, communicating with several dwellings on both sides of the street, which were totally consumed. Loss \$10,000; insured for \$5,000.

Fire at Crittendon, Kentucky.

CINCURATI, May 1, 1867.

A large fire occurred at Crittenden, Kentucky, on Monday night, and destroyed Masonic Hall, Bround's tin shop, Radeliffe & Bausfield's dry goods store and other buildings. Nearly half of the business portion of the town is in ashes. The loss is not stated.

PRILADELPHIA, May 1, 1867.
The fancy dry goods store of Rush Ritter, No. 223
Church street, was entirely destroyed by fire at midnight
to-night. The loss cannot new be accordanced.

Large Fire in Charleston, S. C.—Lees S75,000.

[From the Charleston News, April 26.]

About two c'clekt on Sunday morning a fire broke out in the nexth store of Priolene block, on East Bay, corner of Brown's whar. The store was occupied by Mr. L. F. Koester, and used as a wholesale grocery establishment. There was fertunitely but hittle wind, and that was from the south. Mr. facemas H. Dewess, who owns and occupies the store next adjoining to the couth, sustained but ittle damage either in stock or building. The building in which Mr. Kanster did business was entirely destroyed. R belonged to Mesers. Henry Hart and J. L. Weif & Co., of London There in issurance on it for \$30,000 on store and stock, Mr. Koester's clock is insured for \$3,000. The fire next issped across the street and larsed the large store at the corner of Rast bay and under sange, for many years occupied at an anotion and commission store by Henra. A. Tebina & Co. and A. Tobina' Sone; insured for \$5,000. Whe building is owised by the easts of James Rone; no/manurance. Thestore next east on Veadue mange, in the name building and owned by the same payties, was eccupied by Mr. E. J. White, whose stock was nearly all destroyed. Her suffered a Co. occupied the store next east, and sustained a loss amounting to sheet \$20,000. Insurance, \$1,000. Mr. A. J. Beiman provide and the business in he store adjoining. The house was next covered by insurance. The easter least to greater part in covered by insurance. The easter least or contents of the store of the store and the business in he store adjoining. The house was next covered by insurance. The easter least to greater part in covered by insurance. The easter least of greater part in covered by insurance. The easter least of greater part in covered by insurance.

VICTORY OF THE LIBERALS

General Marquez Defeated and Queretaro Captured.

Maximilian Escaped or Secreted in the City.

DEATH OF GENERAL MIRAMON.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

NEW ORLEANS, May 1, 1867.

Marques had been completely out to pieces by Diaz termination to give up the contest. On entering the city he was nowhere to be found by the liberals.

Official Despatch to the Mexican Minister a

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1867. Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister, received to-day the following telegram from the Mexican Consul at New NEW ORLEANS, April 30, 1867.

M. Romeno, Mexican Minister, Washington, D. C.:

Miramon dead. Imperial forces disbanded. Marquez
completely defeated. Querétaro taken. Maximilian
hidden. RAMON 8. DIAZ.

Sketch of General Miguel Miramon.

This Mexican officer, whose death is announced as having resulted from the wounds which he received in He was educated for the army at the Military Academy of Chaputtepec. He first came into notice in 1856 by his pronunciamiento against Comonfort, the liberal President. In this revolt he was unsuccessful, but Comonfort pardoned him and took him to live with him in the palace. When Comonfort was obliged to fiee the country, after having betrayed his party, Juarez, Judge of the Supreme Court, became President by virtue of the constitution. But capital, made Zuloaga President and placed Miramon in command of the army. He fought and won two battles against the liberals in the very portion of Mexico where this last campaign of the empire has been going on. Zuloaga was eventually forced to leave the country and abandon the Presidency to Miramon. While in this position he forcibly took possession of a large sum of money, the property of British bondholders, which was in sustody of the British consulate in the capital, made a ruinous contract with the French banking house of Jecker & Co., and brought about the Mon-Almonts treaty with Spain. These three setions of his afforded the basis on which England, France and Spain rested their right to intervene in Mexico. After a protracted struggle with the liberals he was defeated on the 13th of Angust, 1860, and forced to shut himself up in the city of Mexico, which he at length abandoned and retired to Spain in 1861. There he isbored assiduously to engage foreign governments to interfere in Mexican affairs. Still, on the establishment of the empire it was deemed a matter of policy to keep him and Marquez abroad, owing to the characters which both had carned for highhanded measures and turbulence.

The events connected with the reappearance of Miramon on the scane in Mexico are too fresh to need repetition here. Suffice it to say that the death of Miramon and rost of Marquez left the Empire without a leg to stand upon.

In person Miramon was about the middle height, slim

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Imperialists Trying the Liberal Lines for an Outlet-Maximilian's Obstinacy to Save his Mexican Followers-No Need for Uncle

be possible to cut through the liberal lines and at the same time save their artillery and trains. The result of the two how skirmishes that took place recently has proved that even at their strong point of San Gregorio the liberal line can be broken; but at the same time it

a brilliant defence of the capital, force Juares to make iterms with him which will at least eaphie him to retire to Europe with some show of giory gained in his final struggle.

The application of Austria to the United States to save their unfortunate Prince is premature and even unseccessary. Escobado long since received orders from his government to take Maximilian prisoner, not to shoot him. The method adopted by Mr. Seward is despetching the memoraper to the Maximilian prisoner, not to shoot him. The method adopted by Mr. Seward is despetching the memoraper to the Maximilian prisoner, not to shoot him. It wough whom the note was seen, as Mexican Minister, had never cocapied and does not yet occupy that position. Never having presented his credentials the Maximilian trying to work out his own destiny; with the danger going down in blood and massacre; with the auton of Secretary Seward, tying instead of cutting a Gordian knot, we await with great curiculty the discutant desired of cutting a Gordian knot, we await with great curiculty the discutance for the commercial intension of Tamasilipas. The commercial intension of The government are all directed to crushing the imperialists, and counters position for the government are all directed to crushing the imperialists, and counters under the inferior, and the efforts of the government are all directed to crushing the imperialists, and counters position to the general government are all directed to crushing the imperialists, and counters under the inferior, and the efforts of the government are all directed to crushing the imperialists, and counters under the inferior of Canales and his advisors, and though not in open rebellion to the general government are all directed to crushing the imperialists, and though not in o

maulipas. President Juarez has repeatedly ordered the troops stationed here to march to the interior; but so far unsuccessfully.

Matameros Besieged by Canales Ortega's
Ambitious Projects, &c.
New Orleans, April 30, 1867.

Parties arrived by this mornings steamer from the
Mexican border report that Matamoros was besieged for
a few days by Canales, who was es route for Tampico.
It is believed also that Cortina will bring his army
from the North and aid in expelling General Berriozabal
from the Gubernatorial chair of Tamaulipas. This indicates that Ortega is still alive and is ambitious to become
President of Mexico, and that he will issue his first proclamation from the Heroic City. ation from the Heroic City.

onfirm the capture of Puebla and the massacre o SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Latest News from Vera Cruz-The Bom-bardment of the City-Affairs in Yucatan, &c.

the 16th, arrived at this port on the 20th instant. The news is, therefore, a few days later than that I sent you previously—not devoided additional interest, but quite as conflicting in detail as the two contending parties in

and declare that General Marquez was so completely de-feated that he had to abandon all his artillery and trains, which the liberals captured. Their account says that after the fall of Puebla several movements followed in which they were successful. Marquez went, with five or six thousand men, from Querétare to the sid of Puebla by forced marches, but did not reach in time, and in the action which followed, between Porfirlo Dian and Marquez, the latter was completely routed after having been pursued by the former on the road to Maximum. The action took place at Aparica phone forther transico. The action took place at Apazico about forty-two miles from the city of Puebla.

Maximilian was completely surrounded at Querétaro, which city was defended by Miramon, Castillo and Mejia, whose total forces were represented to number seven thousand men. Both the Archduke and Marquer city, which was without any garrison at the time. Querétare, after the departure of the five or six thousand imperialists that started with the Archduke to Mexico bie. It was the intention of the former to raiselege, and he only saved himself by the fleetness o

ble. It was siege, and he only saved himself by the horse.

The imperialists do not seem to claim any other victory than the retaking of Puebla. They say that part of the besieging forces had been sent to that city, which circumstance, they pretend, leads to the belief that Marquez must have gained some advantages over the troops which Diaz sent against him on the day after the fall of

which Diaz sent against him on the day after the fall of Puebla.

If we are to believe the assertions from the same sources, there were about one hundred foreigners in the liberal ranks before Yera Cruz, consisting of French and Austrians, who intended to go over to the imperialists whenever they had an opportunity, being disgusted with the liberals.

Colouel Benavides, commanding the liberal forces besieging Yera Cruz, had received the necessary field pieces for bombarding the town, and demanded the city to surrender. General Garcia appears to have taken the command subsequently. Mr. E. Saulenier, the American Consul, in company with Don Miguel Carrau, one of the leading men of Vera Cruz, were commissioned to treat with the liberals on the subject of capitulation. The proposition was that the surrender should be effected the moment the fall of the Mexican capital was officially announced, and that pending that event hostilities should cease, by the liberals retiring about differn miles from the town of Vera Cruz, and any anxious to abandon the country should be permitted to do so without any moiestation, while the lives of all were to be guaranteed. But if the liberals were repulsed from Mexico hostilities could be recommenced. It need not be added that General Garcia could not consent to any such conditions. Although the propositions were rejected the liberals do not appear to have determined to attack the town, garin, as was feared.

The Imparicalidad, of Vera Cruz, contains the following particulars of the buildings where the artillery fire of the liberals was directed in the fight of the 9th instant:—

The bastion of San Fernando fired several shots with

The imperialist accounts from Yucasas are as follows:—
On the 9th inst, a section of 600 men of the pronunciamiento were routed in the town of Pixey, about
three miles from Valladolid. Cepoda, the leader of the
revolution in Yucasan, fearing complete disaster, derevolution in Yucasan, fearing complete disaster, deresisted from his former intention to luvade the eastern
quarter of said department, and deployed to the town
of Tirkokol, where he remained intrenched. Something extraordinary must have occurred in the
ranks, when his officers, Miguel Espadas, Manuel
Castro, José Bunfil and Jacinto Avila, had
proqued from Inamal a safeguard for the
purpose of presenting themselves before the government. The defeated force in Pixoy has been entirely
disbased.

Practical Painters' Association.

The painters of the Dry Dock Association held a regular meeting at their hall, No. 21 avenue D, last evening. No business of general finterest in the trade was transacted. They are a contented diam of workmen, receive \$3.50 per day, labor but nir ie hours, and with this they are content. They report the members of the association have all the work they can do, and none are out of employ.

none are out of employ.

Bricklayers' Union .

The members of the Bricklayers' Union No. 1, met last night at Milleman's Hall, corner of Twenty-seventh street and Seventh arenue. The att andance of members was large, the President, Joseph. Doody, occupied the chair. The greater part of the avening was occupied in discussing a resolution which had been passed by the Plasterers' Union, the object of which was to exclude all bricklayers from engaging in the plastering work in buildings on which they might be employed. After a lengthy discussion it was

Resolved, That on and after May J. 0, 1867, unless the obnoxious resolution be reseluted, the J. ricklayers' Association will solicit from employing masons the plastering of all work which they may build, or on vichic they may be supployed.

After passing the Treasurer's quarterly report the officers for the ensuing term were elected, with the following result:—Fresident, Joseph Doody; Vice President, Robert A. Maclean; Financial Fecretary, Anthony Calahan; Recording Secretary, William S. Purcell; Corresponding Secretary, William S. Purcel

Curcago, May 1, 1867.
The eight hour law goes into effect to-day. The workmen are out in full force in procession, with music, banners, flags, embleme of their trade, &c., polebrating the event. Business in the workshops is generally suspended. The employers are firm in 5 heir demand for ten hours' work, while the employ es insist on adopting the legal eight hours.

OPENING OF THE STATE IN EBRIATE ASYLUM AT BINGHAMTON. Dr. Albert Day entered d upon his duty as Superinten-dent and Physician of the New York State Insbriat Asylum to-day. The institution is now open perma-nently for the reception of patients.

# AMUSEMENTS

Broadway theatres.

San Francisco Minetrels.

There was a rather alim attendance last night at this place of amusement, owing possibly to the unfavorable state of the weather. The programme, in addition to some old popular favorites, presented a few new pieces; but although they were sufficiently indicrous to cause laughter for the moment, did not display the undoubted talents of the troupe to advantage. The old standard jokes, however excellent, should, like veterans, be retired from the service and not allowed to cling to public life with the tenacity of a Fenian Centre or a New York alderman to office. Wambold's ballad, "The Birds Willicome Again," was pleasingly sung and well received.

## THE MISSOURI RIVER FALLING.

Kannan Cirt, Mo., May 1, 1867.

The Missouri river has receded from the bottom lands above here, so that people can recoupy their houses.

The Union Pacific Railroad track to Wyandotte and the Missouri Pacific Railroad track to Wyandotte and the being repaired. The trains are new running through to Leavenworth, and will continue regularly.

Ottar of Roses is the rarest perfume in the world; but could they once inhale the refreshing fragrance of FHALON' NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS they would admit that ther was nothing like it on this side of Paradise.

Henry Ward Beecher's Story

THE NEW YORK LEDGER. We have the pleasure of announcing that the pub-

of the New Story by HENRY WARD BEECHER, which has been written expressly for THE NEW YORK LEDGER will be commenced in No. 12 of the present volume of The Ledger—the number that will be published on MONDAY. MAY 6, 1867.

It is said that on one occasion, during Mr. Bee dence at the West, a committee from the church where as preached called upon him to remonstrate against his saying would never think of finding fault with me for what I say." full scope to all his faculties, and for the first time finds a fitting field in which to display his transcendent genius. The

NORWOOD,

title of the story is

VILLAGE LIPE IN NEW ENGLAND. In addition to the great attraction of this story, we have

scured for publication in THE LEDGER a series of artieles, written expressly for us, entitled ADVICE TO YOUNG twelve of the principal colleges in the United States. The Mr. Beecher's story. It is on "The Study of the Mathema tics" by President Hill, of Harvard College. The second of the series will succeed it in the following number. It is on "The Study of the Classics," by President Woolsey, of Yale College. The third of the series will be by the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., President of Princeton College. It is eatl-

taining Mr. Beecher's story will be sold. It is there

A.-Mrs. S. A. Alles's HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING REDUCED PRICE, SI PER BOTHLE.

A Clear, Smooth Skin and Beautiful Propieton follow the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTATION EXTRACT SARRAPARILLA.

It removes black spots, pimples and all eruptions of the

All who Desire to Enjoy she Luxury of the best mouth cleaners and teeth preservers should use Dry JOHNSON'S DELICIOUS AMERICAN TOOTH POV-DER, made by an experienced dentist. Sold by all druggiese. A Cure Warranted or Money Returned. - Dr. FILER'S vegetable knownatio Kemedy permanently ourse Rheumatium. Keurajies. Goult, warranted harmless, Agents, DEMAS BARNES, E Park row; HEMBOLD, 62.

As Surely as Light Succeeds Darkness, as surely does a certain and speedy relief follow the use of PORTER'S COUGH BALSAN in all cases of coughs and coids. Depot 58 Sarciay street.

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